



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1876.

**SINKING FUND.**—It was mentioned a few days since that the first sinking fund of the city was established with its first funded debt. On the 29th of March, 1819 the rents of the Corporation were made a sinking fund to retire a funded debt of \$50,000, the Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Auditor being created Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Until 1835 the rents of the Corporation constituted a nominal sinking fund, but the debt never decreased, and upon the subscriptions to the Alexandria Canal being made, a new sinking fund commission was created in this form: Five hundred shares of Alexandria Canal stock which had at that time been subscribed for were ordered to be transferred to a committee of not less than three citizens of Alexandria to be, from time to time named by the Common Council, to be held by said committee in trust to secure the payment of the money borrowed by sale if necessary of the said canal stock—and on this further trust that the said committee shall collect and receive all dividends which shall accrue on said stock, and shall invest the same in such manner as they may deem advisable to form a sinking fund to be applied towards the repayment of the money which may be borrowed as aforesaid, and the redemption of the stock which may be issued for the same.

The same provision as to a sinking fund was incorporated into all the acts making subscriptions to the Alexandria Canal; and to the sections of the law of 1844 which established the same fund in connection with the last subscription made to the Alexandria Canal stock, the following addition was made, "and on this further trust that said committee and the survivors and survivor of them, shall whenever thereto required by a resolution of the said Common Council, transfer the said stock to such other persons as the said common council shall name to take and hold the same upon the same trusts."

As this sinking fund was to be founded on dividends received from the Alexandria Canal, it certainly in the light of experience seems little likely to reduce the public debt.

When the town made its first subscription (\$100,000) to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, in 1849, the act making the subscription established a sinking fund as follows:

"That the two thousand shares of stock which shall be subscribed for as aforesaid shall be transferred to a committee consisting of the mayor, the president of council, the treasurer and the auditor of the corporation and their successors in office to be held by them in trust to secure the repayment of the money borrowed as aforesaid, by sales if necessary of the said stock and on the further trust that the said committee shall collect and receive all dividends accruing from said stock, and invest the same in such manner as they may deem advisable to form a sinking fund to be applied towards the repayment of the money which may be borrowed as aforesaid, and the redemption of the stock which may be issued for the same."

It is to this sinking fund that we are in a great part, indebted for the present market building, this stock having been sold for about \$35,000, and invested in the market building.

Each of the subscriptions to the Manassas Gap Railroad contained a provision for holding the Manassas stock as surety for the money borrowed to buy it, the dividends from the Manassas Company being pledged to pay the interest on these issues of Corporation stock. With the extinction of the Manassas Company of course all interest in these sinking funds ceased.

The money borrowed to buy the Water Company stock was secured by a provision as follows:

"That the two hundred shares of stock, so subscribed for, shall be transferred to R. H. Miller, Lewis McKenzie, and Jas. H. McVeigh, and the survivor or survivors of them, in trust to secure the final payment of the bonds issued under this act; and in further trust to collect and receive all dividends which shall accrue on said stock and invest the same in such way as they may deem advisable to form a sinking fund, to be applied to the redemption of said bonds, and to pay off any interest which may accrue thereon, and on his further trust that the said R. H. Miller, Lewis McKenzie, and Jas. H. McVeigh and the survivor or survivors of them shall whenever required by a resolution of the common council transfer the said stock to such other persons as the said common council shall name, to take and hold the same upon the same trusts."

But the Water stock was long ago surrendered to one of the banks to pay a debt of equal amount, and this sinking fund too has past away.

The \$50,000 preferred stock of the Orange and Alexandria railroad Company subscribed for in 1853, was ordered to be transferred to the Mayor, President of Common Council, Auditor and Treasurer to form a sinking fund in relation to the \$50,000 bonds then issued. This stock is still held by the Corporation and a large amount of accumulated

interest is claimed upon it, but in the present financial condition of the Virginia Midland Co., it does not seem to have as much value as it had a few years ago.

In 1856 the sinking funds were consolidated and the City Council enacted that "there shall be annually added to the estimate for revenue to be raised within the Corporation for other purposes, the sum of five thousand dollars, which shall not be appropriated to any object other than that herein provided for."

"The Commissioners under this act shall, quarterly, or oftener, if the funds under their control shall justify it, proceed to invest the same, as well as any other funds coming into their hands, to the best advantage, in the stocks issued by this corporation, and when such investment shall be made, the bonds and certificates purchased shall be returned to the auditor, whose duty it shall be to cancel the same, and enter the sum to the credit of said commissioners upon the books of the corporation, giving them a certificate of such investment and credit."

"The stocks, money and effects now held by the present commissioners of the sinking fund, shall be transferred to and held by, the commissioners hereby appointed, for the use and purposes aforesaid—subject however to the debts for which the same are now liable."

"The stocks held by the trustees named in the several acts authorizing subscriptions by this corporation to the stocks of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, the Manassas Gap Railroad Company, and to the Alexandria Water Company shall by said trustees be transferred to the commissioners hereby authorized, who shall hold the same upon the trusts respectively expressed in the said acts."

"The auditor shall draw his warrants upon the treasurer, in favor of said commissioners, for the fund provided for in the 1st section, and also for all interest accruing upon stock purchased and credited as herein provided for, as well as upon any other stocks under their control, as the same may be requisite in carrying out the objects of this act."

"The said commissioners shall, on the 1st day of August and 1st of February in every year, furnish to each branch of the city council, a statement, showing in detail all their transactions for the preceding half year, and the then condition of the funds under their control."

"The mayor, the president of the board of aldermen, the president of the common council, the auditor and the treasurer of the corporation, and their successors in office, are hereby appointed and made commissioners of the sinking fund created by this act."

In 1871 an act was passed authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund to sell two thousand shares of the stock of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, and invest the proceeds in the erection of buildings on the market square and appropriate the revenue therefrom, and it was provided that when the commissioners of the sinking fund shall have redeemed the bonds of the corporation issued under "an act authorizing the purchase of two thousand shares of stock in the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company," passed January 2, 1849, they shall make their final report to the city council and shall turn over investments made by them to the city council for cancellation, and their control over the revenue derived from the stalls, stands and benches in the market square, and from the rent of rooms in the building therein shall cease.

These are the enactments out of which has grown the present sinking fund.

**THE PRESENT CONSPIRACY.**—What will be done in order to nullify the election of Governor Tilden as President of the United States, and what methods of proceeding will be used to secure a color of legality for the usurpation of the President's office by Gov. Hayes? This question has not been answered directly by the organs of the radical party, but the patch work and irrelevant statements they now begin to quote as precedents to justify the revolutionary movement, for which they are gradually preparing the people, indicate that they intend to operate as follows:

In each of the three States, Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, all of which are needed to give Hayes 185 electoral votes, the returns are being canvassed by radical returning boards. If Tilden has 1000 majority on the count, at least 1100 votes will be rejected as fraudulent, &c. If Tilden's majority is 8000, 8100 votes will be dropped on the same allegation, and this count will be certified to the governor, who will certify to the election of the Hayes' electors, and transmit the votes to the President of the Senate. If the Governor will not sanction the deed, the certificate will be sent by some other official. Thus the votes will reach Washington.

When the House and Senate meet next February in joint session, the President of the Senate (Mr. Ferry, Mr. Morton, or some other partisan) who will be presiding (as is now given out) will quietly open the returns, will allow no action while he is doing so, and when he has finished he will say something like this, "It appears by the certificates that R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, has received 185 votes and S. J. Tilden, of New York, 184 votes, and I therefore declare R. B. Hayes elected President of the United States. The same form will announce the election of Vice President and he will then declare the joint meeting dissolved. He will at once leave the chair and, followed by a majority of the Senate, will return to the Senate Chamber. It is then expected that Gen. Grant will support the inauguration of Mr. Hayes by the military forces. It cannot be that this plan will be carried out and the Presidential office become the spoil of an Usurper.

We cannot but believe that the will of the people must be respected; that in the second century of the Republic, as in the first,

"The ballot will be firmer set."

And stronger than the bayonet," and that on the 4th of March next Samuel J. Tilden will be inaugurated as the President and Thomas A. Hendricks as the Vice President of the United States.

The radicals are great sticklers for the observance of the exact letter of the laws so far as those laws relate to the action of the infamous returning boards of Louisiana and South Carolina, but which is not strange to those acquainted with their "true story," we observe that they are just the reverse with regard to their opinions of the laws regarding the election of presidential electors in the Northern States, in which several of such electors on their tickets were ineligible. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander; and if the radicals insist upon the execution of the law of a corrupt set of negroes and carpet-baggers, which allows the infamous returning board of Louisiana to set aside the will of a majority of the people of the State, simply because of its technical legality, they can not object if the democracy of the North insist upon the execution of a law of the United States, even though, as in the instance of the Vermont electors, there be no equity in that law.

The chief death when no man purchased, and for the same reason the radicals are concentrating troops at Washington. They know that their outrageous proceedings in reversing the legitimate majorities in the three disputed States should not be submitted to, and though nobody, at least in the South, contemplates resisting their frauds, by force, they are surrounding the National capital with soldiers, to protect themselves against what they feel would be justifiable resistance.

Gen. H. C. Curtis, one of the republican electors in Rhode Island, being a U. S. centennial commissioner, this point has been raised that he is ineligible, and that a democratic elector was necessarily elected in consequence. In Illinois it is said one of the radical electors has been defeated by misprinting his name on the ballots.

There have been democratic processions, illuminations and celebrations at Woodstock, Strasburg, Edinburg, Chatham, Harrisonburg, and other places in Virginia, over Tilden's election. At Edinburg Judge Rye, ex-State Treasurer of Virginia, and formerly a republican, made a speech.

Gen. Cabell's majority over Lewis, in the 5th Congressional District of this State, was 5,304. Gen. Hunter's official majority was 6,588.

**MAGAZINES.**—We have heretofore acknowledged the receipt of the last number of Scribner's Magazine. The publishers offer, free, the three back numbers, containing installments of the delightful tale, "The Loss of Lewis," by Fanny Hodgson Burnett, to persons beginning their yearly subscriptions with the November issue.

We have received from the publisher, James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., the first number of Vick's Floral Guide for 1877, a beautifully illustrated quarterly. Mr. Vick offers a premium of \$40 for the best show of flowers at every State Fair.

#### News of the Day.

Willis Ford, formerly of Culpeper county, in this State, was shot and killed in a political quarrel, in Arkansas, last week.

The Grangers' Hotel, three miles from the Centennial grounds, was destroyed by fire last Friday night.

The official vote of Maryland gives Tilden 19,799 majority, and elects the whole democratic Congressional delegation.

Mr. Wm. T. Faircloth, of Goldsboro', N. C., has been appointed, by Gov. Brogden, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State in place of Mr. Thomas Settle, who resigned last summer upon receiving the republican nomination for Governor.

David Strickler, road master, was struck on the head with a shovel and killed, in Page county, Va., last week, by a road hand named Edward Pitt, who, it is said, took the Manassas train, after the murder, but got off at Piedmont.

At a church festival in Madison county, N. Y., yesterday, a floor gave way, precipitating some fifty ladies and others to the floor below, seriously injuring a number. A party of thirty persons going to a wedding near Greenwood, Saturday night, were driven over a bridge and precipitated nearly five feet. Several were fatally injured.

The sides of the monument lately erected in Westmoreland county, Va., to the Confederate dead, contain the names of about 150 Confederate soldiers of that county, also the names of Captain Saunders, of the Thirtieth Virginia regiment, who fell at Sharpsburg, Md., and colonels Atwell and Wheelwright, of the Virginia Military Institute.

The inquest at Charleston, S. C., on the body of E. H. Walter, killed during the riot on the 23d inst., was continued on Saturday, and testimony given which fastens the guilt of shooting upon one of four colored policemen. It has been established that several negro policemen fired upon the whites with Wincheester rifles, and one of them is said to have fired eight or ten shots.

**COL. WILLIAM FIDDOUR.**—The visit of this eloquent public speaker, and estimable social gentleman to New Jersey during the closing days of the campaign, marked an incident in the life of political contest long to be remembered by the people of that section of the State. It was his first visit to New Jersey, and although he remained but a few days, yet he performed most excellent service for the democratic ticket, and left an impression eminently to his personal credit which will not be easily effaced.

The style of Col. Fiddour's speaking is entirely new to a Northern audience. He was with the beginning of his subject and taking immediate possession of his audience, he continued with unabated ardor throughout his entire address, forcibly impressing every hearer with the fact that he feels and means all he says. He never relates an anecdote, nor does he stop to indulge in the dry routine of statistical details, but weaving the latter into beautifully rounded sentences he sends them home with double force and effect. Only one objection can be urged against him as a popular orator before the masses, and that is, his classical and historical allusions. While this may be said as snuffing too much of the collegian, yet it cannot be denied that his direct appeals to the masses carry with them irresistible convictions.

Col. Fiddour came to New Jersey from a campaign in Ohio, and Indiana, and while his gifted voice gave evidence of being weary and worn by that heated contest, yet his party zeal and mental fire was unabated. Serious regrets have been expressed by many who had the pleasure of hearing him that he had not come to Jersey sooner, and they promise themselves the honor of having him with us again, and longer, in some future campaign.—Independent Hour, Woodbridge, N. J.

#### The Election.

As stated in Saturday's Gazette the Board of Canvassers of South Carolina have reported that all of the Hayes electors in that State have been chosen by majorities ranging from two hundred and thirty to eleven hundred and thirty three, or an average majority of six hundred. This result, it is claimed by the democrats, was procured by a falsification of the precinct returns after they passed into the hands of the county canvassers. The counsel for the democrats immediately filed exceptions to the court.

The matter will be decided by the Supreme Court of the State. The canvass for State officers, except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, which are returned to the Legislature, gives the offices of comptroller general and superintendent of education to the democrats.

Corrected returns, it is stated, will give the attorney generalship to the democrats and superintendent of education to the republicans. It is also stated that Hampton's majority over Chamberlain for Governor will be about 1,141. The Louisiana returning board will begin to canvass the returns of that State at New Orleans to day, though, according to its secretary, only thirty five parishes had up to Saturday filed their returns with him, and twenty two parishes were yet to arrive. The board invited five gentlemen from each party to sit on the canvass for presidential electors.

Florida it is contended that the democrats have carried the State offices, but both parties still contest the presidential ticket. The democrats have unofficial copies of the official returns which were made in each county immediately after the election. These unofficial returns give the State to the democrats on both the local and national issues. As all of the county returns have not been officially received, however, the republican majority of the board of canvassers have declined to commence the count of such county returns as are in. The democrats held that this delay is intentional to compel the republican Governor to issue certificates of election to electors without a canvass when the 6th of December arrives, or to open the canvass at a late day that there will not be time for a full discussion of the frauds involved.

It is also said that in the State acts on the subject the word "electors" is left out of the sentence that defines what votes the State board shall canvass. It reads, "All State officers, members of Congress and legislators." Gov. Stearns contends that the omission of the word "electors" in the act of 1872 takes from the board the right to canvass the electoral vote, but leaves it to them to certify, and can not do so without canvassing the vote to determine who is fairly entitled to the certificates. The democrats extend that the electors are State officers, and that the canvassing of their vote is provided for under the phrase of "all State officers," in the sentence defining the whole votes which the board shall canvass.

The Columbia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

The conduct of the board of State canvassers yesterday justifies the distrust with which that body is generally regarded. Under the interdictory order of the Supreme Court, and pending the decision of the court upon the application for writs of mandamus and prohibition made by the democratic counsel, the board was authorized to aggregate the statements of the votes cast forwarded to them by the county canvassers. The board went to work at once, and as the statement for each county was taken up they compared that statement with the returns of the precinct managers of which it purported to be the aggregation. This comparison developed the existence of serious discrepancies between the precinct returns and the statements of the county canvassers, which discrepancies were to the prejudice of the democratic candidates.

When this fact became apparent and seven or eight counties had been so compared the board changed their tactics, and notwithstanding protests of democratic counsel proceeded to make a simple tabulation of the county statements without attempting to ascertain their correctness. Upon this simple tabulation is based the declaration of the board to be reported to the Supreme Court to-day that the Hayes electors are elected and that only two of the democratic candidates for State officers out of six are elected. The board did not canvass the vote for Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The democratic counsel protested and will ask the Supreme Court to instruct the board that it can not take advantage of the willful perversion of the returns or the clerical mistakes of the county canvassers. Senator Gordon, as soon as the result for State officers was announced by the board, submitted the following petition:

"To the Honorable Board of State Canvassers: I respectfully request, in the interests of fairness, that the clerks appointed by the board and the democratic attorneys respectively be permitted to take copies of the returns as certified by the precinct managers. I make this request both in order to insure satisfaction and in view of the fact that these returns may become an important factor in ascertaining the result of the election." J. B. GORDON.

Senator Gordon then stated that he regarded the request as most reasonable, as all the evidence furnished by the managers of the precincts was exclusively in possession of one political party, that these certificates of the actual vote polled as returned by the precinct managers had already been shown to differ widely from the returns forwarded by the county canvassers, that he did not ask for the possession of these returns, but had asked that they be copied in the presence of the board or its clerk or some of its members, that no wrong could result, and that it furnished a security to which every citizen of this State and of the United States was clearly entitled.

The board in reply declined to accede immediately to the request, but said that an answer would be given on Monday. Senator Gordon replied that what he wished to secure was the integrity of the returns in the interval between this and Monday. The board, however, postponed answering until Monday. Senator Gordon maintaining that in the seven or eight counties in which the board had examined the true returns made by those who counted the votes the result was entirely reversed.

With regard to Louisiana, the New Orleans correspondent of the same paper says: The evidence thickens that the sole purpose of the presence of Senator Sherman and of his associate republicans here is to furnish whatever of council may be necessary to sustain the returning board in counting the vote of this State for Hayes. They have been in constant secret consultation with Kellogg, Packard, and the returning board.

Further instances of the omission of the names of one or more electors from the republican ticket in various of the parishes are constantly coming to light, but according to the view taken by Senator Sherman's committee it will be perfectly competent for the returning board to ignore all such omissions.

The five Hayes electors are said now to be nearly three thousand behind the rest of the ticket. There is a well defined rumor to-night that the republican advisory committee had suggested to the returning board that perhaps it would be well not to undertake to cheat Nichols of his election, but to be satisfied with declaring the election of the Hayes electors.

To this they received the reply that it would appear rather strange to omit Packard and count in five electors who were several votes behind. So the party are in a somewhat of a quandary.

Mr. Pinchback says that if the present returning board is recognized as a legal body by the Senate of the United States, he will immediately again present his application for admission to that body, not as before as a prima facie case, but as a case resting on its merits.

mission to that body, not as before as a prima facie case, but as a case resting on its merits. Senators Edmunds, Christianity and other republican Senators voted against Pinchback's admission because they held that the Legislature which elected him was not a legal body, but as Pinchback says, the returning board was chosen by the Senate of the same Legislature which elected the other members of the board. Thus another grave difficulty will confront the republican Senators when the issue of the electoral vote of the State comes before them.

The condition of affairs in Florida is as stated above, with the addition that there was some movement ordered in military circles last night, precisely what it was could not be ascertained. It is supposed that troops are going to some of the contested counties.

**DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PRIEST** IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—Rev. James Gore, formerly of St. Francis colored Catholic Church of Baltimore, and brother of Rev. Richard Gore, present assistant pastor of that church, died at noon Saturday, in Charleston, South Carolina, where he was assistant pastor of the Colored Mission of St. Peter's Church. At 11 a. m. Saturday Rev. Richard Gore received a dispatch to this city stating that his brother was dying, having been previously affected by jaundice. Three hours later a second telegram announced his death. During the morning service at St. Francis Church yesterday the announcement of his death was made, and subsequently the rumor was rapidly spread among the congregation and in the vicinity of the church that he had been killed by a pistol shot. A great deal of excitement was in consequence manifested by members of the congregation, who stood in knots around the church discussing the matter. The only apparent foundation for the rumor was the fact that when the deceased clergyman preached at St. Francis Church Sunday four weeks ago he referred to a disturbance that had taken place at his church in Charleston. His church, it was said, was mobbed by negroes, and while he stood on the altar performing the service a pistol was fired, sending the ball whizzing by him. He counseled his congregation to offer no resistance, and after the excitement ventured to leave the church and safely reached his residence. He was regarded as a peace maker during the recent turbulent political excitement in that city. Rev. Richard Gore, accompanied by Rev. Frederick Schmidt left for Charleston Saturday night. The body will possibly be brought to Baltimore for interment.—Baltimore Sun.

**A MOTHER ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HER CHILD.**—Early on Saturday morning our community was shocked at the rumor that Mrs. Giraud, the wife of L. Giraud, had attempted to murder her daughter, aged eleven years, while the latter was asleep, and it was soon found out that the facts furnished a case more horrible and infamous in detail than the rumor. At an early hour on Saturday morning Mrs. Giraud, of Fitzgerald, City, was called by a person asking to know where his brother, policeman Fitzgerald, could be found, that some one was being murdered at Mr. Giraud's, corner of 6th and Hill streets. The sergeant answered that if murder was being committed he would go to the rescue himself. He at once started for the scene of the tragedy, where he found the little girl running around the room in a frantic manner, blood streaming from her head. Mr. Fitzgerald immediately sent for Dr. Weisger, who promptly made his appearance. The bed where the victim had been lying was filled with gore. As soon as the doctor came the child became calm, and said she knew nothing about what struck her. Mr. Fitzgerald arrested Mr. Giraud and carried her to the station house. When the officer first entered the residence of Mrs. Giraud he asked the woman what was the matter. She said "I have killed my child." "What for?" "I cannot tell, I cannot tell!" She was not crying, but seemed much agonized and excited. The officer informed our reporter that the prisoner told him she had quarreled with the victim last night. The one cause he before the Mayor during the day. Some of the testimony was heard, but the case was continued until Thursday. The Girauds are French people, and keep a shop at their residence. The little girl is bright, and the affair has created much excitement. Dr. Weisger said while the injuries received are very serious and dangerous, yet there is a chance of recovery. The little girl was resting well at noon. Mrs. Giraud is supposed to be slightly deranged. Her husband testified in court that she had been that way for a year.—Rich. State.

**THE ARRINGTON MATTER SETTLED.**—Our readers will remember that one day last September a quarrel arose near the Basin wharf, in South Cumberland, between Alfonso Arrington and John Brubaker, the latter a lookman in the Consolidation line. In the scuffle Arrington was guarded off the right of his antagonist. He subsequently made his escape to Washington, where he was arrested the other day for shooting "Jonny" Ward, a noted character in Washington. He was released on the last charge, but was brought back by Constable Boyd on a writ of replevin and was arraigned before Justice Bleeker on the Brubaker charge. The case was dismissed by the plaintiff refusing to prosecute, and the costs were paid by the two defendants, and Arrington released. Arrington and Brubaker left the case as an arm. "Just like two brothers dear." A chapter of the most interesting history has been furnished us. It is somewhat like Mark Twain's celebrated betting character, he has always had a bluecoat pocket for a dog. To own dogs, pet them and train them to fight has been an ancient supreme aim and occupation of Arrington's checked life. He first gained notoriety by raising dogs in a well kept quarters, in Georgetown and Alexandria. Being always ready to back his side strongly, there were not a few bets that he got on the alleged prowess of his canine possessions; and having no mean as he in picking out a dog that would fight, and having gained such a training, when he was successful in winning his bets. His dogs were noted for holding on to the bitter end. It was an affair of this kind that caused him to fall foul of the noted "Jonny" Ward, whose dog was so badly beaten that Ward wanted to fight about it, and Alfonso was compelled to shoot Ward in self defense. His quarrel with Brubaker was of the same way. The two were fighting quietly under the Basin wharf, engaged in a learned and animated discussion of the merits of their respective dogs, when Brubaker hinted that he had a pup that ten days old that when three months old would "chaw up Arrington's dog and take his money and leave no shore of the bank to the 'other'." On the principle, "who loves me must love my dogs," Arrington was greatly incensed and was in a fight at once. High words led to blows and a brawl, with the result noted above.—Daily Ad.

**MARRIED.**—November 6, 1876, at Christ Church, Winchester, Va., by Rev. Dr. James H. Hurd, ROBERT EDWIN MAGRUDER, of Centerville, N. C., to Miss EMILY ALLEN MAGRUDER, daughter of Albin B. Magruder, ex-adj. of Winchester.

At the residence of the bride's brother, Nov. 6, 1876, by Rev. John W. Lee, HUNTER H. BOYD and KATE BRETHERED, only daughter of Stephen R. Snodgrass, dec'd., all of Berkeley county.

**DIED.**—At the residence of her mother, on the night of the 10th inst., at 103 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET HUNTER, wife of John C. Hunter, and daughter of the late Theodore Littlefield, in the 26th year of her age. The funeral will take place from her late residence, 68 S. Lee st., to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock.

On Friday, November 17, at the residence of Henry Magruder, ex-adj. of Centerville, a native of Ireland, but for many years a citizen of Fairfax, he was detained by all who knew him as an honest, kind-hearted man; and although the place, which once knew him well, knew him no more forever, yet from memory's tablet his name will never fade. A FRIEND.

At the residence of her mother, on the night of the 10th inst., at 103 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET HUNTER, wife of John C. Hunter, and daughter of the late Theodore Littlefield, in the 26th year of her age. The funeral will take place from her late residence, 68 S. Lee st., to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock.

On Friday, November 17, at the residence of Henry Magruder, ex-adj. of Centerville, a native of Ireland, but for many years a citizen of Fairfax, he was detained by all who knew him as an honest, kind-hearted man; and although the place, which once knew him well, knew him no more forever, yet from memory's tablet his name will never fade. A FRIEND.

At the residence of the bride's brother, Nov. 6, 1876, by Rev. John W. Lee, HUNTER H. BOYD and KATE BRETHERED, only daughter of Stephen R. Snodgrass, dec'd., all of Berkeley county.

**DIED.**—At the residence of her mother, on the night of the 10th inst., at 103 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET HUNTER, wife of John C. Hunter, and daughter of the late Theodore Littlefield, in the 26th year of her age. The funeral will take place from her late residence, 68 S. Lee st., to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock.

On Friday, November 17, at the residence of Henry Magruder, ex-adj. of Centerville, a native of Ireland, but for many years a citizen of Fairfax, he was detained by all who knew him as an honest, kind-hearted man; and although the place, which once knew him well, knew him no more forever, yet from memory's tablet his name will never fade. A FRIEND.

At the residence of the bride's brother, Nov. 6, 1876, by Rev. John W. Lee, HUNTER H. BOYD and KATE BRETHERED, only daughter of Stephen R. Snodgrass, dec'd., all of Berkeley county.

**DIED.**—At the residence of her mother, on the night of the 10th inst., at 103 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET HUNTER, wife of John C. Hunter, and daughter of the late Theodore Littlefield, in the 26th year of her age. The funeral will take place from her late residence, 68 S. Lee st., to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock.

On Friday, November 17, at the residence of Henry Magruder, ex-adj. of Centerville, a native of Ireland, but for many years a citizen of Fairfax, he was detained by all who knew him as an honest, kind-hearted man; and although the place, which once knew him well, knew him no more forever, yet from memory's tablet his name will never fade. A FRIEND.

The reports of the concentration of troops at Washington having been denied by Attorney General Tait, General Sherman, Secretary Cameron and other high officials the day before the troops commenced arriving there, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says the reports of such concentration had been forgotten, when who should appear but Lieutenant Colonel Loder, of the Fourth United States artillery. He was in search of General Sherman, and to him he reported his arrival in Washington, his orders directing him to do so even if he arrived in the middle of the night. Then came the rumor that four companies of foot artillery had landed at the Seventh-street wharf and had marched to the arsenal grounds. It is therefore as clear as the midday sun that the reports of the concentration of troops at Washington were not intended to deceive the country. The armed occupation of Washington has been ordered, and the first installment of the permanent garrison is now in quarters in the precinct of the national capital. What will the country think when it is known that the order instructing Colonel Loder with his command to proceed to Washington direct, passing his regular station at Fort Monroe, was given by Col. Bacon, of Gen. Sherman's personal staff, in person? Thus it appears that the haste to concentrate the army in Washington is of more immediate importance than the armed occupation of the Southern States. While Colonel Bacon, one of Sherman's aids, was sent to South Carolina last Wednesday evening, Col. Joseph C. Anderson, another aid-de-camp, was sent Thursday evening to Harrisburg in order the artillery returning from the department of Missouri, where they were sent last summer, to replace the troops sent to reinforce Generals Crook and Terry, to come here for garrison duty. At least twelve or thirteen companies of artillery, not including the troops now at Fort Mifflin, Baltimore, will probably be encamped here within the next week. There is a battery of light artillery at Fort Mifflin and one company of foot artillery, which will swell the available force to fifteen companies, besides which Major Brockbridge and company H of the Second artillery is en route miles down the Potomac from this city to Fort Foote.

**FOREIGN NEWS SUMMARY.**—The London papers take a more hopeful view of the Egyptian situation. The Turkish government have agreed to accept the conference. Subscriptions for a loan of 100,000,000 roubles have been opened at St. Petersburg. The Russian police report a plot in Poland and a Roman Catholic bishop and several Polish curates have been arrested. Gen. Schuchman has been appointed in command of the Russian army in Gen. Sennet. Two hundred and fifteen thousand persons perished during the cyclone in Bengal. More than a thousand miners are out of work in North Carolina and Liberia. The Lithuanian government has agreed to return to work. The grand council in Austria to the North Sea, has been opened.

The quartermaster's building on the old city site was burned yesterday morning. Loss \$150,000.

**Alexandria Gazette**  
**JOB PRINTING OFFICE**  
GAZETTE BUILDING.  
We respectfully call the attention of our customers and the public generally to the fact that we are always prepared to execute all kinds of CARDS, BUSINESS HEADS, CIRCULARS, BILLS OF LADING, TICKETS, LETTER HEADS, BOOKS, ERIES, PAMPHLETS, SCHOOL REPORTS, ENVELOPES, MANIFESTS, WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, INVITATIONS, CARDS OF HONOR, HAND BILLS, POSTERS.

Or anything else in the Job Printing line, in the neatest and most satisfactory manner, and with the greatest expedition.

We have an extensive and varied assortment of all the latest styles of

**JOB TYPE.**

and are constantly adding to our stock from which we are prepared to print anything from a visiting card to a large framed line.

We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, and assure all who may desire our orders with us that they will be executed promptly.

**ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY** will receive special attention.

**PRICES LOW.**  
Give us a call and examine specimens.

**LEGAL NOTICES.**

**VIRGINIA.** In the Clerk's Office of the Corporation Court of the City of Alexandria, on the 6th day of November, 1876, Charles C. Boyd and Cecil Virginia Boyd, his wife, plaintiffs, vs. Elizabeth A. Alexander, Charles William Alexander, J. Robert Alexander, Clarence Lee Alexander, Betty Jackson Alexander, Edwin Reed Alexander, and Elizabeth Alexander, guardians, and J. B. Harkins, defendant, a bill of partition of the estate of Robert Alexander, deceased.

Memo: The object of this suit is to have the real estate of which Robert Alexander, deceased, and possessed divided amongst those entitled thereby under his will, and to show the same to be the property of division to have it sold and the proceeds distributed to said parties, and to have a Receiver appointed to collect the rents pending suit, and to compel J. B. Harkins to settle his rent account.

The defendant, J. B. Harkins, and having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by